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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
10/550,829	09/23/2005	Hartmut Mahlkow	2005-295	1743	
27569 PAUL AND PA	7590 06/06/2007		EXAMINER		
2000 MARKE	=	CULBERT, ROBERTS P			
SUITE 2900 PHILADELPHIA, PA 19103			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
I IIIEADEL! II	111, 111 17100		1763	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
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			NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE	
			06/06/2007	ELECTRONIC	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

INFO@PAULANDPAUL.COM claire@paulandpaul.com fpanna@paulandpaul.com

		Application No.	Applicant(s)				
		10/550,829	MAHLKOW ET AL.				
	Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit				
		Roberts Culbert	1763				
	The MAILING DATE of this communication app	ears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address				
	Period for Reply						
WHIC - Exter after - If NC - Failu Any	ORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY CHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DANS IN THE MAILING DANS IN (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. Period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period were to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing and patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tirr vill apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from cause the application to become ABANDONEI	N. nely filed the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).				
Status							
1)	Responsive to communication(s) filed on	_•					
	•	action is non-final.					
3)	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is						
	closed in accordance with the practice under Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.						
Dispositi	on of Claims						
4)⊠	Claim(s) <u>1-19</u> is/are pending in the application.						
-	4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration.						
5)	5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.						
6)⊠	D⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-19</u> is/are rejected.						
· <u> </u>	Claim(s) 12 is/are objected to.						
8)[Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or	election requirement.					
Application Papers							
9)	The specification is objected to by the Examiner	r.					
10)⊠ The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a)□ accepted or b)□ objected to by the Examiner.							
	Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).						
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).							
11)[The oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex	aminer. Note the attached Office	Action or form PTO-152.				
Priority u	ınder 35 U.S.C. § 119						
_	Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign ☑ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:	priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)	-(d) or (f).				
1.⊠ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.							
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No							
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage							
application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).							
· S	ee the attached detailed Office action for a list of	of the certified copies not receive	d.				
Attachment	• •	_					
	e of References Cited (PTO-892) e of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail Da					
3) 🛛 Inform	nation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) r No(s)/Mail Date 9/23/05, 9/25/06.	5) Notice of Informal Pa					

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter, which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claim 12 provides for the use of the solution of any one of Claims 1-3, but, since the claim does not set forth any steps involved in the method/process, it is unclear what method/process applicant is intending to encompass. A claim is indefinite where it merely recites a use without any active, positive steps delimiting how this use is actually practiced.

Claim 12 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed recitation of a use, without setting forth any steps involved in the process, results in an improper definition of a process, i.e., results in a claim which is not a proper process claim under 35 U.S.C. 101. See for example Ex parte Dunki, 153 USPQ 678 (Bd.App. 1967) and Clinical Products, Ltd. v. Brenner, 255 F. Supp. 131, 149 USPQ 475 (D.D.C. 1966).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claim 1, 6 and 8-10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by GB 1 546 524 to Shipley.

Regarding Claim 1 Shipley teaches a solution for etching copper or a copper alloy, said solution having a pH on the order of 4 or less, comprising:

Art Unit: 1763

a) at least one oxidizing agent selected from the group comprising hydrogen peroxide and peracids and b) at least one substance selected from the group comprising aromatic sulfonic acids and salts of the aromatic sulfonic acids characterized in that the solution is free of sulfate ions. (Examples 26-28)

Regarding Claim 6, Shipley teach that the concentration of the substances is in the range of from about 5 to about 250 g/1.

Regarding Claim 8, Shipley teach the aromatic part of at least one aromatic sulfonic acid or of at least one salt of the aromatic sulfonic acids comprises at least one phenyl group.

Regarding Claim 9, Shipley teach that at least one phenyl group is substituted by one or more radicals selected from the group comprising nitro, amino, hydroxy, halogen, C₁-C₅ alkyl radicals and C₁-C₅ alkoxy radicals.

Regarding Claim 10, Shipley teach that at least one aromatic sulfonic acid is selected from the group comprising benzene sulfonic acid, phenol sulfonic acid, toluene sulfonic acid, amino benzene sulfonic acid and naphthalene sulfonic acid.

Claim 1, 6, 8-10 and 12-14, 17 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by FR 2 392 100 A. to Goffinet.

Regarding Claims 1, 6, 8-10, 12-14, 17, and 19, the Goffinet teach a solution for etching copper to improve the adherence of coatings comprising the process and a solution for etching copper. The solution contains 200 g/l H3P04, 40 g/l H202 and 20 g/l of a phenol derivate, which is phenol sulfonic acid according to page 3, line 24 (example 1).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Art Unit: 1763

Page 4

Claims 2-5, 7, 15 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over FR 2 392 100 A to Goffinet in view of U.S. Patent 6,036,758 to Fairweather et al.

Regarding Claims 2-5, and 7, as applied above, Goffinet teaches the method of the invention substantially as claimed, but does not expressly teach at least one N-heterocyclic compound in the range of about 0.1 to about 300 g/l. However, Fairweather et al. teach teaches a solution for etching copper or a copper alloy, said solution having a pH on the order of 4 or less, comprising: at least one oxidizing agent selected from the group comprising hydrogen peroxide and peracids and at least one substance selected from the group comprising aromatic sulfonic acids and salts of the aromatic sulfonic acids, and further comprising at least one N-heterocyclic compound in the range of about 0.1 to about 300 g/l. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to include a corrosion inhibitor as suggested by Fairweather et al.

Regarding Claims 15 and 16, Fairweather et al teach pre-cleaning with acid prior to the step of etching. (Col. 3, Lines 45-51) Although sulfuric acid is not expressly recited for the pre-clean, selection from acids such as sulfuric would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art. Further there is no indication that the step of pre-cleaning is critical to the invention, since no effect is described.

Claims 11 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over FR 2 392 100 A in view of EP 1 167585 A2 to Hongo et al.

Regarding Claim 11, as applied above, Goffinet teaches the method of the invention substantially as claimed, but does not expressly teach at least one adjuvant selected from the group comprising polyethylene glycol, polypropylene glycol and the derivatives thereof. However, Hongo et al. teach that an acid solution for etching copper comprises at least one adjuvant selected from the group comprising polyethylene glycol, polypropylene glycol and the derivatives thereof. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to include least one adjuvant selected from the group comprising polyethylene glycol, polypropylene glycol in order to increase the solution viscosity in the well known manner. (Paragraph 37-41)

Art Unit: 1763

Page 5

Claim 18 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over FR 2 392 100 A to

Goffinet.

Regarding Claim 18, do not expressly teach that the metal is electroless nickel-gold or chemical

tin. However, Official Notice is taken by the examiner that nickel-gold and tin are well known for coating a

copper layer in the circuit forming arts. Further, there is no indication that the material is a critical feature

of the invention.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

U.S. Patent 7, 189,336 to Morikawa et al. and U.S. Patent Application Publication 2002/0084441

to Bernards et al. teach etching solutions for copper.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should

be directed to Roberts Culbert whose telephone number is (571) 272-1433. The examiner can normally

be reached on Monday-Friday (8:30-5:00).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor,

Parviz Hassanzadeh can be reached on (571) 272-1435. The fax phone number for the organization

where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Art Unit: 1763

829 Page 6

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1000.

R. Culbert

Examiner Art Unit 1763